

OUR FUTURE STATUS

ONE MUST READ with a great deal of merriment some of the articles of the Southern press relative to our status after this war. One would imagine that the great Divinity that shapes the ends of mortals here below had delegated all his power to the half-educated, bacon-fed crackers of the South, judging by some of the articles appearing in their newspapers. We are being told by them that we need not hope for any change from the old order of things, that we must still remain in vassalage to the southern white, that we must still remain in our place according to his idea of what that place is.

WE WANT TO SAY TO THE SOUTHERN WHITE man that WE INTEND TO DO NO SUCH THING.

We want to say to him that the bugbear of social equality and inter-marriage need not disturb his slumbers. We do not wish to associate with him, and we are determined that he shall not associate with us. We are determined he shall not use and abuse our women. That the marriage knot must be tied if privileges are taken. That courts must deal squarely in these matters. We want to say to the lyncher and the night-rider that we are tired of him usurping functions of the courts and executing the laws after his own ideas. We want to say to the gentlemen of the South, to that part especially which advocated lawlessness, that we shall expect of them a different line of treatment than that which has been shown us in the past.

It is high time that the decent, law-abiding element of this section should assert itself and take from the hands of the ignorant, lawless pro-letariat the control of affairs in that section. Where are the men the stripe of Henry Grady and Wade Hampton? What has become of them? Where are the real old southern blue-bloods who once dominated? One can easily understand the underlying causes of the emigration of thousands from the South. No wonder it is suffering a dearth of laborers. To expect our people to remain in a land where lawlessness obtains everywhere, where we are taxed to support institutions whose doors are barred to us, where our women and children are insulted, where they are pushed from the sidewalk, herded like cattle in the "Jim Crow" cars, is asking too much of us.

We do not doubt but that the Southern poor white has his own program mapped out for dealing with us in the future. But these self-constituted lords, who control in a certain section, must not forget that there is a Divinity shaping the ends of both black and white. The autocratic Hun, claiming a partnership with the Almighty, started out to extend his kultur over the world, but God Almighty must have repudiated the partnership, judging by events now happening on the other side of the sea. Perhaps these Southern autocrats may be made to feel the scourge of the Almighty before they shall have carried out their program for levelling us to the place they had fixed for us.

We cannot believe that America will tolerate such conditions much longer. We cannot believe that she will permit herself to be held up to the scorn of the world as a nation of lynchers and torturers. When the President of the Republic is goaded by the taunts of our enemies to openly declare against the forms of lawlessness that have disgraced the South in the past it is a hopeful sign. It is the indication of a growing public sentiment in favor of the enforcement of law and order. No sane man believes that a nation can long endure that permits the mob to usurp functions of constituted authority. History proves that only those peoples have survived where liberty and justice prevailed. The educated Southern white man knows this to be true, and the sooner he teaches it to his uneducated brother

the better it will be for the South. There need be no fear of our status after the war. We who are sacrificing ourselves on the other side of the ocean to make the world safe for Democracy expect the same heaven to work toward the uplift of Democracy at home. We shall expect to see a new South, the sort of a South that was the dream of Henry W. Grady, wherein both black and white shall work shoulder to shoulder, without friction, for the common good of all.

COUNCIL NOTICE--IMPORTANT

HON. EMMETT J. SCOTT SPEAKS AT
ALBAUGHS TO-NIGHT

The Daily Herald, Jan. 16, 1918
Colored Division of the Maryland Council of Defense

Dr. Ernest Lyon, Chairman

The Colored Division of the Maryland Council of Defense will convene in General Conference Wednesday, the 16th instant. The entire day will be given up to the business of the Council, ending at night with a public patriotic meeting.

The day meeting will be held at Sharp Street Memorial M. E. Church, corner Etting and Dolphin streets, Rev. M. J. Naylor, D. D., pastor. At 11 A. M. the MEN'S DIVISION will meet. In the afternoon at 3.30 P. M. the Women's Division will hold their session, with Miss Ida R. Cummings in the chair. At 8 P. M. sharp, at Albaugh's Theatre, Charles and Preston streets, a public meeting of a patriotic character will be held.

At the men's meeting at 11 o'clock Editor John H. Murphy, Sr., will welcome the Commissioners. Former Governor Phillips Lee Goldsborough will represent the Thrift Stamp Movement, the Commissioners will make their reports, and Mr. H. M. St. Clair will address the body.

At 3.30 P. M. the Women's Division will assemble. Hon. Albert G. Towers will represent the Thrift Stamp Movement, to be followed by addresses from Mrs. Minnie L. Gaines, Mrs. S. M. Shoemaker and Mrs. Addie W. Hunton, of New York, and Dr. C. E. Stewart, representing the Men's Council.

At Albaugh's Theatre, Charles and Preston streets, the public meeting will be held. The Commonwealth Concert Band will give a concert from 7.45 to 8 o'clock. The program will begin at 8 sharp. The principal speakers will be His Excellency, Emerson C. Harrington, Governor of Maryland, and the Hon. Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant Secretary of the War Department. A detachment from the National Army, under the command of Captain William Peeks, will be among the guests of the evening. Admission to all these meetings will be free. Admission to the theatre will be by tickets, which can be secured from Mr. George A. Watty, chairman, at the Pythian Castle any day from 6 in the afternoon to 10 at night, or at 421 Druid Hill avenue, the temporary headquarters of the Council, or from any member of the Commission, or from any pastor in the city and colored drug stores.

"A MESSAGE TO COLORED PEOPLE"

THE AGE has received the following communication, which is designed by the writer as "A Message to the Colored People of America," in answer to James W. Johnson's article published in the issue of Feb. 23 on "The Huns of Tennessee." The writer of this communication, Mrs. Arnold Buffum Chace, Jr., is a resident of New York City of high social standing and deeply interested in philanthropic work. Her message is therefore entitled to a careful and sympathetic hearing. It follows:

"I want to speak to all the colored people in America if I could today! I want to bring a message to them, that I feel so deeply is intended to be heard. Let us imagine we are all gathered together, you freed men of America, and we, who ask you now to help us free the world. We stand in some Holy Place together, face to face, capable of bridging the gulf, the difference our color has unwittingly made. Let us look into the souls of each other, as history one day will look into our souls. Let us imagine we have chosen, through some mysterious way, to re-select our color. Shall we be bolder this time and choose three colors? One, the color of the blood, the martyrs and patriots have shed for us; one for the sky that stretches so patently above us, and white, as spotless as the motives of high thought?

"Patriots! colored Americans! men of one flag! will you choose your colors? Will you listen to the message? Shall we stand together with our bright colors and face the whole world with one flag?

"I almost feel as if the influence for good of all the people who lived and died for Abolition and right living surrounds us. They are living again. The seed they planted in the unready earth is about to blossom, and we, as humble as the most humble of the earth, are chosen somehow to help bring the blossom to its fruit. Oh, God! the greatness of the thought is like Thy Hand upon our lives. They are not dead, these souls who fought and perished that the black slave might be free. They are not dead, the souls who brought education to those freed men. They are not dead, the souls who are bringing a revitalizing force into the world today, because they have lived. A new era is about to break upon the world. All the good of the past one will be gathered and garnered to make this one richer and more lasting in its harvest than the last. The waiting earth is ready to yield up its new growth. The worn-out soil is refreshing itself, not only with a blood of sacrifice, but with the elements of patriotic impulse and belief. All those who have lived and stood for greatness of thought and nobility of character have added these elements to the earth. The influence for good has washed away like rain the policies that must go, and sun and cooling dews, like the deeds of God-like men and women, will surely as the seasons come, bring the harvest to its golden grain.

Mr. Scott will reach Baltimore at noon on Wednesday, and will hold a reception at the morning and afternoon meetings.

The Rev. Dr. Ernest Williams, of Annapolis, and Rev. Y. A. Davis, of Reisterstown, Md., will direct the patriotic choruses.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE.

Prof. Mason A. Hawkins, chairman; Prof. Harry T. Pratt, Rev. C. E. Stewart, Principals George B. Murphy, George A. Owens, Williams Anderson, William H. McAbee, Mr. L. H. Davenport, Prof. H. M. Gross, secretary; Dr. Ernest Williams, Annapolis and Prof. J. R. L. Diggs.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Joseph P. Evans, chairman; Dr. A. L. Gaines, Dr. R. W. S. Thomas, Mr. Charles Shipley, Dr. C. H. Fowler, Editor John H. Murphy, Sr. Prof. Harry F. Pratt, Mr. Albert Johnson, H. S. McCard, M. D.; W. Ashbie Hawkins, Esq., Dr. M. J. Naylor, Dr. Junius Gray, Prof. H. M. Gross, secretary; H. M. St. Clair of Cambridge; A. H. Pitts, Esq., E. Taylor, Esq., Dr. C. G. Cummings, Dean William Pickens, Dr. J. Fisher, R. C. Cross Esq.

P. S.—ALL PEOPLE HAVING SOLDIER RELATIVES IN THE CANTONMENTS, AND DESIRING TO TALK WITH MR. SCOTT, CAN SEE HIM AT SHARP STREET M. E. CHURCH AT NOON.

A DEMOCRACY FOR ALL

The following excerpts are from an article by Dr. Frank Crane on "True and False Democracy:"

"Bolshevism says, 'I am as good as anybody.' Democracy says 'Everybody is as good as I am.' That's the difference.

"The whole world is in upheaval. The people are astir. Democracy is stirring.

"But there is a true and false democracy, just as there is a true and false religion.

"True democracy means equal justice and opportunity for every soul of man. False democracy means the triumph of one class over another.

"Democracy can mean nothing unless it utterly abhors all classes, unless it is eager for the rights of the other fellow as well as mine own.

"It may be possible that when we get through fighting with autocracy we shall have to take up the fight against other class maniacs.

"There's no revolution coming in this country. There is an evolution going on. The doors are too open and the air is too fresh in the United States to create here the stinks and nauseous gases of class war."

We could put it in no better way than has Dr. Crane, nor do we desire any more nor any less than what he has stated above. We have consistently declared our belief in democracy, a democracy that knows no color, creed or religion. Every man is entitled to the same opportunities that every other man is entitled to, whether he be Jew or Gentile, black or white, barbarian or what not. We must have no false democracy based upon class or color, but a democracy for all, high or low great or small.

Victory for democracy in the old world will mean nothing, and all the money spent to win the war will be illy spent, unless democracy wins for all the world. The black man in this

country is willing to go as far as any other man or set of men to win the war for democracy in Europe, but he is just as willing to go further and win democracy for all peoples, not only in Europe, Asia and Africa, but in America as well. Nothing less, nothing more is asked or will be accepted.

Illustration **THE LAST WAR** *March 29, 1918*
Many white people are laboring under the illusion that the present war is the last war. Most of them no doubt are conscientious in their desire and belief that it is the last. These people should consider the causes for war and try to remove them wherever existing if they would have the human race enjoy permanent and world-wide peace.

Such a peace calls for the evacuation of Chinese, Indian and African territories as well as the evacuation of Belgium and Serbia and the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine and the independence of Poland. World Justice is the basis of World Peace. Throughout the world there must be governments by the people and for the people. No one—divine or otherwise—ever constituted the Anglo-Saxon the arbiter of the destinies of other peoples. No one appointed him with plenary powers to say who shall not develop along indigenous lines or to decide, off-hand and along racial lines—who could not be self-governing and who would be better off—in the Anglo-Saxon estimation—under an alien government, preferably Anglo-Saxon. The Anglo-Saxon had his revolutions and his political miscarriages before he attained to his present stable institutions. He was forced only a century ago to allow the French people the same privilege of free and unhampered self-development, albeit Briton and American enthusiastically seized the occasion as proof of the French people's incapacity for self-government. He will be forced eventually to recognise the rights of others. If he is wise the Anglo-Saxon will make this recognition voluntary on his part rather than have it forced by the parked bayonets of millions of black and yellow men. He has for many years been engaged in sowing the seeds of future discord. He has now the golden opportunity of laying the foundation for future World Peace, mutual respect and co-operation of the black, yellow and white races. Which will he make it? Will this be the last war, or must we look for an alignment of the black and yellow races against the white?

**ADVISORY COUNCIL OF
WAR LABOR APPOINTED
BY PRESIDENT WILSON**
Daily Herald
**Representatives of Various
Interests Employing Labor
Given Places
Jan 16/18
Organized Labor Also Given
Recognition**

Washington, Jan. 15.—Six men and one woman were named by Secretary Wilson tonight to form the advisory council that will assist in the administration of a war labor program, entrusted to the Department of Labor by the President. John Lind, former Governor of Minnesota, is chairman of the council and representative of the public, and the other members are:

Representatives of employers—Waddill Catchings, president of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company, Birmingham, Ala., and of the Platt Iron Works, Dayton, O. (chair-

man of the war committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States) and A. A. Landon, general manager of the American Radiator Company (vice-president of the Aircraft Production Board and president of the Buffalo, N. Y., Chamber of Commerce).

Representatives of employes—John B. Lennon, of Illinois, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor and John J. Casey, of Pennsylvania, former member of Congress.

Economist—Dr. L. C. Marshall, of the University of Chicago.

Representative of women—Agnes Nestor, of Chicago, president of the Woman's Trade Union League, member of the Defense Council's woman's committee and former president of the Glove Workers' Union.

In a statement announcing the appointments Secretary Wilson said:

"The labor administrator and his advisory council will at once take in hand the questions of standardization of labor policies; the providing, distributing and maintaining of a stable and adequate supply of workers; labor dilution and training, priority demands, the adjustment of disputes and the safe-guarding of employment, living and housing conditions. The advisory council will study all phases of the problem, make recommendations and plans for additional machinery and supervise their execution."

**WAR DEPARTMENT
CHECKS DISCRIMINATION**
Chicago Defender
Terre Haute, Ind., Feb. 22.—The Indiana State Normal school has officially announced that the wireless telegraphy classes, under the supervision of Prof. Loubach, will enroll students regardless of race. Heretofore color has played an important part in the enrollment of students, and Prof. Loubach is accredited with having said that he would only instruct white students. Miss Evangelin H. Harris, teacher in the Booker Washington Graded school, and Mrs. Fred H. Evans, superintendent of the Day Nursery, wrote the War Department concerning the discrimination, and the institution was notified by that source that they would either have to remove the color line or dismiss plans to carry on the wireless instructions. Prof. Loubach announced that he was willing to accept all races after being warned by the War Department.

War Conditions and Results - 1918

Press dispatches from Jackson, Miss. convey what purports to be informing news that German propagandists are using money in Holmes county, Mississippi to influence Negroes to "dodge" the selective draft, and that their work in that direction has produced satisfactory results. One Inspector Etheridge has uncovered a Negro preacher, the pastor of the Church of God In Christ who is in cahoot with a German agent and preaches pro-German sermons and advises Negroes to resist the draft.

All this happened in Mississippi and it has not yet been reported that the Negro preacher has been burned or hanged nor any of his alleged deluded followers lynched.

It would be interesting to learn just who "Inspector" Etheridge is, his pedigree etc. etc.

Undoubtedly he believes he has reached the crowning glory in his career as a keen scented sleuth in running down a mare's nest of disloyal Negroes in Mississippi.

We do not attach any faith to the beautifully spun story hatched up by Inspector Etheridge. It will without doubt give joy and comfort to that very large class of Negrophobists in the South who know that the Negro has just and sufficient cause to resent the harsh, brutal and unjust treatment which he receives in many parts of that section and who have feared, believed and prophesized that he would be disloyal and give

trouble. When war was first declared between this country and Germany southern newspapers teemed with lies about Negro and German agent conspiracies. The Negro by standing fast to his traditions of loyalty to his country, by that intense and unfaltering devotion to his country's flag was placed in a class by himself. Notwithstanding Mr. Inspector Etheridge's ghost story the Negroes of Mississippi and the entire country are loyal and cannot be swerved from their loyalty by German money or any influences hostile to the American government. There may be Negroes in Holmes county Mississippi, and in other sections of the South who, unfortunately, because of the oppressive treatment they have received in their communities and the rough and brutal usage to which they are frequently subjected by those in authority, may be slow in responding to the call of the government. We make no excuse for them but believe it our duty to say that where ever such conditions exist it would be well for the government not only to punish the offending Negro but to investigate carefully the conditions and discover the cause of disaffection on the part of Negroes towards the government in this hour of the National peril. It is just as well to understand that the Negro is human and therefore subject to imperfections, to hates and resentments just as are other races. And if the draft is unfairly, unjustly

and oppressively operated against Negroes in any community it will most certainly give rise to trouble.

If the Holmes county Negroes are draft dodgers it is because of Holmes county conditions and if the same men were offered a chance to enlist under conditions different from those which exist in their county the great majority would willingly enlist.

If the preacher has allied himself with German agents and lends his efforts to arouse or increase disaffection among his race he deserves the full penalty of the law and should be at once placed where his activities will be properly restricted.

But the Herald and the loyal Negroes all over this land resent with all the intensity of their being the imputation of disloyalty of Negroes in Mississippi or anywhere else in America.

POSSIBILITIES ABROAD

COMING AFTER THE WAR

(By Daniel T. Brantley.)
MADRID, SPAIN—I am sending you a copy of *El Liberal* of August 24, in which appears a very interesting article under the heading of "The Noble Helpers in the Sisterhood of Nations." As a part of this article pays a very flattering compliment to the black soldiers in the French army, thinking you would be willing to reprint it in your paper, I have made a liberal translation for your information. The end of this war is in sight. The curtain is about to be raised for the final act of this bloody drama. The Germans, having marched up the hill, are marching down again, only the march down is in form of a rout encouraged by the benevolent assaults of "Los Yanques de Color," who fight, as a man described to me, as if they are anxious to finish it up and get back home.

So confident are the Allied powers that this battle of blood is drawing to a close, that already are the big and important plans being made for the great combat which is to follow: The War of Commerce. In preparation for this war the colored papers throughout the United States should begin to warn the

young colored men and women to prepare themselves to take advantage of the many and great possibilities which will be offered in this mighty conflict. All South America is inhabited by members of the Latin races. Spanish is the one language spoken from the Rio Grande to the Tierra del Fuego. The United States is preparing to conquer the vast commerce of this southern continent. Germany having been eliminated, she will have small opposition. The obstacle of race prejudices is not encountered among the Latin races. The only thing that counts in these countries is the man and what he represents. The words *moreno* (brown) or *negro* (black) are only used in the sense of identification. A colored man or woman of personality and ability, representing a New York firm in Spain or any of the South American countries, will receive the same courteous reception and can accomplish the same business as a white man. The paramount qualification of the recruit in this new army, other than a practical education, is to be able to talk, read, write correctly, and think in the language of the people whom he expects to do business with. To this one quality, as much as any other, Germany owed her great commercial successes, being a nation of the greatest linguists in the world.

I read an item in a Spanish paper recently which said that the United States was beginning to study foreign languages, and among the languages being studied Spanish headed the list. The United States is preparing for this future war in Latin America. After reading this article I wondered, how many young colored men and women could be counted among this number of new students.

One great thing this war has done, which seems to me a design of Providence, in bringing all these different races to gather in a compact of mutual defense, they have had a chance to become acquainted with each other. The colored races are better known and are more appreciated to-day than ever before, and I am confident that this feeling of brotherly love and mutual dependence, cemented with blood during the years of this awful conflict, when the mighty was compelled to call upon and gladly received the assistance of the weak and despised, is going to continue after the war.

Previous to this war the American Negroes were a race practically unknown to Europe. Europe has now seen the American Negro soldier, the American Negro officer and Europe has been mightily and agreeably surprised. The United States is a great country, in fact to-day, the most wonderful and richest in the world. I am glad to be called a citizen of this great republic. I am proud to be counted one of the many who are at present assisting in proving her greatness to the whole world. It has been my good fortune to see most of this beautiful world God has made. During the past 20 years, I have been permitted to travel and live for a time in Cuba, the Philippines, Japan, China, India, Egypt, Italy, Greece, Turkey, France, England, Portugal and Spain, and while I believe the United States is the greatest and grandest of

them all, yet I have been convinced it is not the entire world. There are countries outside of its borders, which offer possibilities, especially to the colored man, that he cannot, for a long time, hope to attain in the land of his birth. Many of our prepared young men and women who are dreaming and crying for the impossible in the United States could become men and women of consequence in some other land.

It is estimated that in China there is one medical doctor to each 1,500,000 of its inhabitants. When I was in China 3 years ago, most of the doctors there were Germans. Imagine what a wonderful opportunity for fame and wealth this country offers to many struggling young colored doctors in the United States. Contrary to the popular opinion, the Chinese tongue is the easiest of languages to learn, having no grammar; it is only to accustom your ear to the sounds and accumulate a vocabulary. Any man with ordinary brains can begin conversing in a week and learn all about it in six months. There are as yet no medical laws in China, anybody can practice. The only things needed is nerve to begin with, a few colored pills to encourage the Chinese with and a good interpreter to tell him what the bill is. And China is only one of the many other countries where opportunities exist.

There is going to be a new world after this war, and in these new conditions of affairs the only chances offered will be to the man or woman who is prepared. From now on it is going to be strictly up to the colored man to be or not to be. Let us stop looking in the mirror. Forget our color and for heaven sake, stop calling ourselves Afro-Americans, a name without significance or harmony. This war is going to eliminate the hyphen forever. Let us consider ourselves men among men and prepare to become major-generals in this new commercial army of the future.

RED CROSS HAS BLACK

FOR NEGROES

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—The Christmas Membership Committee of the Red Cross in Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi makes quite a distinction in appealing to the white and colored citizens for funds. The pamphlets are the same size, but on one is printed: "An Appeal to the Colored Citizens of Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi," with the imprint of a black cross.

"Appeal of the American Red Cross to America," with the imprint of a red cross is on the pamphlet intended for white people.

Members of this committee which believes in "Jim Crowism" in the Red Cross are: John Legier, Louisiana, chairman; W. J. Leppert, executive secretary; Tyler Goodwyn, Alabama; Robert Jemison, Jr., Alabama; Judge E. H. Randolph, Louisiana; T. F. Davis, Mississippi; Thad B. Lampton, Mississippi. The member of the committee deserving of a prize for this latest form of discrimination is not known to the public.

A transport lay at the dock in an American port. The decks swarmed with men in khaki. A passenger boat passed near her, and a passenger aboard saw that these men in khaki were Negroes. "Those men are going over to fight our battles," this passenger later remarked, in describing the sight, "and I can never again think of Negroes as I used to think."

Surely the Negroes of America are earning in France a hearing such as they have not always had heretofore. What this means is indicated by the symbol of the Service Flag at Hampton Institute. On Commencement day that Service Flag had at least 263 stars, including two gold stars that symbolized those who had given their lives for their country. Of the senior class at Hampton, at least eighteen are now in the National service. Only a minority of the students at Hampton are Indians; the rest are Negroes. Such a record is one which makes it worthwhile to heed what a Negro youth, thoughtful and discriminating, says about his people. One of the graduating class (who received diplomas from the new principal, Mr. Gregg) is a Kentucky Negro, Walter Greene Miller, who has finished the four-year course in bricklaying and plastering. Some of his graduating address is worth quoting:

The Negro at heart loves the South—its activities, its sunshine, its climate. He is, however, without doubt, very much dissatisfied with the treatment that he receives. His family does not receive the proper protection of the law. He does not receive justice at the bar of public opinion. There are not the proper facilities for the education of his children. Wages have also been low. Nothing has hampered the progress of the Southern Negroes more than the inability of its great body of workers to make a decent living.

The natural tendency of men is to move to places where conditions are the most favorable. This is just what the Negroes to a large extent have done. It has been estimated that fully five hundred thousand Negroes have recently migrated from the South to the North. This unprecedented shift of Negro labor presents to the South a perplexing labor problem. This vital problem, in turn, has caused an awakening of the white South to a realization that it is losing its best and only supply of labor. . . .

To those Negroes who have remained inducements are now made to have them stay. . . . More avenues of labor have been opened to Negroes; better treatment has been promised to Negro laborers; in many sections new school-houses are being erected for Negroes, and better working and living conditions are being provided.

Jobs are open not only to unskilled Negro laborers, but to skilled Negro workmen as well. Colored carpenters have been used in erecting buildings for the Southern cantonments. . . . In . . . and scores of . . . places Negroes are working with white workmen without the slightest friction.

Colored women in a great many cases have been satisfactorily employed. The need of Negro cooks throughout the country is greater than the supply. Cognizance of this fact has been taken officially at Rock Hill, North Carolina, where a cooking school for young colored women is being conducted. There are also movements on foot to encourage the spirit of thrift among the home-makers. Last year, for example, a large number of colored women and girls in Louisiana canned large quantities of fruits and vegetables in their individual homes. At the Government Navy-Yard near Norfolk, Virginia, two colored women have been employed to direct important community work. . . .

The war has been of immense and unexpected advantage to the Northern Negroes in that it has not only doubled wages but it has more than doubled the demand for their labor. . . .

What effect will the present war conditions have on Negro wage-earners as a whole? We may safely say, I think, that the average Negro will prove worthy of the valuable opportunities which are coming to him. He will be found investing his surplus earnings in real estate. He will also seek to better his living conditions and educational facilities.

One thing that this war ought to teach us is the truth that is embodied in the facts which this colored student presents. It is that in this country we all go down or up together.

EXPECTATIONS AFTER THE WAR

The Honorable P. W. Howard, President of the National Negro Bar Association, who lives at Jackson, Mississippi, has been defending the cause of the race in the leading daily papers of his state. In stating the expectations of the Negroes of his state after the war Mr. Howard says:

"Let me say that the one million of my people in Mississippi are asking nothing more after the war than they have been begging for before the war, and that is a square deal in the courts, in the public school system, in the elmsynary institutions, in protection from mob violence and person and property, in their economic and industrial relations, the abominable cattle cars scoured and made fit for human beings to ride in, the stopping of the uncivilized practice upon the railroads in requiring Negro men and women to use the same toilets and other hardships to which we are subjected by common carriers after paying the same fares.

"We are not expecting any millenium after the war; but we are hoping and expecting that, in as much as the best elements of both races got together with excellent results during the war, they will stand together after the war in the spirit of mutual helpfulness and mutual good will.

"There is no occasion for any fear of attempted Negro domination. In fact, there should not be any kind of domination, but there should be merely a fair and impartial enforcement of the laws. Domination of any kind would be autocracy, and we are going thousands of miles from home to put that down. My people would not dominate if they could and could not dominate if they would. It is the old doctrine of the 'survival of the fittest.'

"As for the ballot, we have only this to say: No man will deny the ballot to any one capable of exercising it for the good of his community. Again, you strike at the very foundation of government when you arm a man, and thus say that he is intelligent enough to fight, and know what he is fighting for—even make the supreme sacrifice for his country—and then deny that he is worthy to cast a ballot. The revulsion of your own conscience will settle this.

The Daily News comments upon Mr. Howard's statement saying that he is one of the most valuable citizens of the State. The Daily News agrees with what Mr. Howard

says concerning the railroads. To quote the exact language. "The Negro has long suffered from economic injustices in the South, and what he says about the cars that are furnished him on railroad trains is eminently correct. These, and other injustices, especially in the courts, must and should be corrected at the earliest possible moment."

But the rub comes when the ballot is discussed. The Daily News says:

"So far as the extension of the franchise to the Negro is concerned, this is a matter that must be approached with the utmost caution. The mass of Negroes at present is not fit to wield the ballot, and it will be many years before they are. There must be no effort on the part of the North to force the ballot into the hands of any element of the Negro race in the South until the race is ready for it, or the results will be disastrous."

Now there will be no attempt on the part of the North to enforce the ballot into the hands of any elements of the race. But that all elements of the race will wait until the entire race is ready for the ballot is not to be thought of. There need not be any muicing of this question. If the Negro is called upon and furnishes his quota of fighters, man for man, he expects the ballot. It will be entirely inconsistent, and unfair to fight for the principle that government shall be by the consent of the governed and then come back home to find that this principle does not obtain.

The Negro asks but one thing with reference to the ballot—that the same standard equally and impartially implied to all shall apply to him. The white men who have had years of advantage could ask for no fairer test. Even with this the favor is all on their side but that the Negro is to surrender every

claim to the ballot, regardless of his qualification, is not to be thought of.

DR. A. J. CAREY HAS BEEN CALLED INTO SERVICE

Dr. A. J. Carey, D. D., has been requested by the War Department at Washington to deliver a series of addresses throughout the nation, "enlightening public opinion as to the war aims of the government and stimulating patriotism of the people of the Race." The Defender congratulates the War Department upon its wise selection, for Dr. Carey's ability as an eloquent, convincing orator, and his loyalty and spirit of patriotism are well known. Chicago is proud of Dr. Carey.

JOINTED U. S. LEATHER INSPECTOR

Mr. G. A. Sheehy, formerly of Jacksonville, Fla., but now residing in this city, has been appointed Inspector of Leather for the government, in this district. He is now at Vineland, N. J., inspecting sole leather at Kieghley's Shoe Factory, where a large contract is being filled for Uncle Sam. Mr. Sheehy was for years a member of the S. C. M. of the G. U. O. of O. F.—Detroit Leader.

THE NEGRO AND THE WAR

An appeal has come to The Outlook from a Negro lawyer of New York, Mr. Charles A. Smythwick, which ought to receive very careful consideration of an un-Congressional variety.

Mr. Smythwick begins by the assertion that less than half of the ten million Negroes in the United States are at the present time co-operating with the Government. If we grant the correctness of his estimate, we can readily agree with his further statement that such a state of affairs "raises a serious question—serious, because the Nation cannot dispense with the services of four or five million citizens in this crisis." Our correspondent states that the situation which he condemns has not been caused by any lack of patriotism among our Negro citizens, but from the fact that American Negroes have been made to feel that their assistance was not wanted.

It is in no spirit of racial antagonism that the criticism of the present conditions is made. "If we are defeated in this war," we are told, "race prejudice, social equality, superiority or inferiority between man and man, will not matter; in that case we shall all—superior and inferior—go down to one common ruin." Manifestations of race prejudice our correspondent condemns, not because of their effect upon his own race, but chiefly because of their effect upon the war. He points out that unfairness to his people at the present time disturbs labor conditions, prevents Negro soldiers from throwing their hearts into their work, and results in the wasting of valuable resources in food and supplies.

Specifically he points out some of the ways in which Negroes have been made to feel that their aid was not wanted:

The agents sent out by the Government to sell Liberty bonds, to conserve the food supply, and to husband the material resources of the Nation in general have paid scant attention to the Negroes. A Negro woman complained to the writer a few days ago that she was in a certain theater in New York City on the night before the last day of the Liberty bond campaign, when an agent was present soliciting subscribers for Liberty bonds. There were five other Negroes besides her present; the agent solicited subscriptions from all the persons present except those six Negroes.

None of these Negroes had bought a Liberty bond up to that time; and so far as the writer has been able to find out only one of them bought Liberty bonds the following day, which was the last opportunity. . . . So little attention was paid to Negroes in the campaign for the Second Liberty Loan that "Harlem," in New York City, the richest Negro district in the world, was not canvassed. So completely was this district ignored that even in the height of the canvass one would not have ascertained that the campaign to sell Liberty bonds was in progress from a visit to this district. It is intolerable that so much material help should be thrown away when it is so sorely needed.

Surely such a plea to be permitted to help should not fall on deaf ears. It is not often that a nation is criticised for asking too little rather than too much from its citizens.

BOSTON MASS. MON. JANUARY 19, 1918

N. Investors Alarmed
Special to the Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A report widely and persistently spread among the Negroes of this and other cities to the effect that "Uncle Sam" will take 25 cents of every dollar in the savings banks or invested in war loans or bonds, is causing alarm among Negro purchasers of Liberty bonds. Efforts are being made to trace the reports to their source. A

authorities are not as yet branding this rumor as work of pro-German agents.

DEAN PICKENS ADDRESSES BUFFALO AUDIENCE

The Daily Herald.
Points Out Opportunity War

Offers Negro
April 5, 1918.
(From the Buffalo Express)

"In this war the weaker elements among nations will profit by the dissensions of the mighty," said Dean William Pickens of Morgan College, Baltimore, at Delaware Avenue Methodist church last night. Mr. Pickens spoke on The Negro's Opportunity in the World War. He thinks that it will do more for the black race than any change the world has ever seen if the Negroes themselves are alive to their chances.

Mr. Pickens did not forget to explain the indignities heaped on the blacks of the Belgian Congo by the Germans some years ago as shown in the Hohenzollern attitude toward the race. No nation on earth has less use for what they term inferior peoples than the Germans, he said.

"With perhaps 1,000,000 Negroes from all parts of the world fighting for freedom side by side with soldiers of the Allies, there is bound to arise a better understanding of the Ethiopian nature," Mr. Pickens added.

"The Negro has been a great industrial asset to the United States in the first year of the war. Thousands have left the South and gone to all parts of the country where war workers were needed. They are getting the same wages and the same treatment as white workers for, perhaps, the first time. And the Negro is showing that he can become a skilled industrial worker. More than that, the South is missing the Negro. Why, in some cities they have guards about the railroad stations to keep Negro workers from leaving. There was time when

a black man couldn't get a skilled job in some cities of the South.

"If the great Lord of peace can convince people that all the world is made for all the people in it, this war will be worth what it is costing. I don't believe that the millennium is coming, but I am sure much good will result from the struggle.

"The more loyal and devoted the Negro is now to the nation with which he is allied, the better he will be able to hold after the war the advantages that have come to him through it.

"In our own country the selective draft has been a leveler of classes. It was a democratic measure, and other and greater democratic measures will grow out of it.

"I think that black is fine color—it doesn't run. No, the blacks are not going to run in this crisis. They will stand up and take their share of punishment. Why, all the nations today are fighting for what we American Negroes have fought for for 50 years or more—the freedom of weaker nations and races.

"In the army the Negro today has the chance to forever put down the feeling that he is of an inferior race. He will be judged in the future by his conduct of the present. This is our chance to co-operate with the better elements of the white race to secure better government in America. We must stand for only the best in civic and national affairs.

"One thing about the Negro—everyone knows where he stands in this world struggle. When the war began Negroes were set to work to guard the water front and White House in Washington. Why? Because the government said there can't be any Germans among these people."

Mr. Pickens paid a tribute to Negro women. He said that they always had been subject to more temptation than women of any other race, but that a virtuous Negro woman is the most virtuous woman in the world. In late years, he said, they have shown rapid advancement in education and interest in public affairs.

ENGLAND LOOKS TO THE FUTURE.

The Montrose
England in the midst of war, looks to the future. Everywhere its men of commerce and industry look to the reconstruction of trade after the war. England is rebuilding many of the bodies that were maimed and broken in the war, and training men for new callings. Those soldiers who for physical reasons are unable to follow their former callings are taught new ones.

Education, too, had its triumphant advocates in Parliament even in the darker hours of the war. A year ago it was seriously proposed in Parliament that a compulsory education act be adopted, to go into effect immediately upon the cessation of hostilities. By the time the present successful military drive had been launched, the bill had become a law.

England never had compulsory education before. Its common school facilities were not modern. Educational opportunity was not, in fact, open to all. But henceforth it will be.

The new act provides that after the war no child may leave school before the age of 14, and none may give the whole of his working day to wage-earning until he is eighteen, and no child may be employed for hire before the age of twelve years. England is a manufacturing and commercial country. Her vast factory system grew up on child labor, and this industry must be looked to as a large contributor to the energies of England in the day of reconstruction; yet, once making up their minds to force a reform, English statesmen did not hesitate, even at a radical step.

The London Times remarks upon the great educational stroke made by Parliament, saying of the new act:

When we first advocated the introduction of such a measure nearly two years ago, the view was very generally expressed that it would be madness to divert public energy and Parliamentary time from the fulfilment of the great task to which we stood committed. "Education," it was said, "must wait. No education bill can be described as a war-measure, and we can spare neither time nor thought for anything else." Today such views are seen to be both superficial and short-sighted. If education is allowed to wait, children do not wait for it; they grow up uneducated; and, if we have learned one thing from the war, it is that the uneducated are a danger to the State. Again, the education act is essentially a war-measure; for without it, in our judgment, we could neither reap the fruits of victory nor re-establish the new England on the solid foundations which alone remain to us from the old. A great Judge declared the other day that it would be ten years after peace before we should know whether we had won the war or lost it. We should prefer to put it that it is possible to do both, and that the education act will help us to avoid that catastrophe. To the argument that all

the time and thought necessary for the successful moulding of so great a statute would be diverted from the winning of the war we may reply by pointing to the fields of France today, and to the illimitable efforts made in this country during the last twelve months.

Although the act is thus a war-measure, it is also a great peace-measure; and we believe that when the historian of the future, sifting the dust from the grain of endeavor, weighs our national contribution in the scales, he will not fail to remember that, at the very crisis of our fate, we fought not only for the immediate freedom of the world, but also for the freedom of the next generation. That is the real meaning of the education act. It is a charter of justice, freedom, and opportunity for English children.

England is coming out of this war a stronger, better England than it was the day that it answered the poignant cry of Belgium and dismayed the Hun by fighting. Its gross gains will be much larger than its net gains, as it were, but the latter will be sufficient to bring satisfaction to the friends of England the world over.

COLUMBUS O DISPATCH

MARCH 6, 1918

THE NEGRO AND THE WAR.

The Negro is going to profit through the war. That is, conditions brought about by the war are going to give the Negro additional opportunities to earn a living—and that is profit of the right kind.

Factories that have heretofore refused to employ Negroes are now encouraging members of the race to apply for places. The railroads are asking for them in positions that were closed to the colored people a few years ago. The American Federation of Labor has considered the Negro, and has invited him to join its ranks, whereas a few years ago it was openly stated that there was no place for the Negro in the unions.

A large part of the Negro's troubles have always been economical. It was his competition with the white man, in the matter of labor, that brought down upon his head a great deal of the prejudice that has existed against him. Most of the riots in the North involving the Negro, have been the result of economic conditions rather than because of crimes committed by the Negroes. So the opening to the Negro of so many occupations in which he was denied a place until the war came upon the world is going to prove to be a good thing for the colored man.

In the war he is playing his part. There is no disloyalty in the Negro's composition. Loyalty is an inherited virtue with him. He was loyal to his masters when his masters were fighting to hold him in slavery. Throughout history there is no record of disloyalty upon the part of the Negro to the country in which he lived.

He is taking his part in the war. He is wearing the uniform of his country. He is

making sacrifices along with the sacrifices being kept a record of them up to date. made by the white man. But of greater benefit to him than the sacrifices which he is making will be the chances he will now have to follow gainful occupations which he was denied following a few years ago.

NEGRO WOMEN IN WAR WORK

Washington.—No one has paid much attention to what the Negro "mammies" and educated black women of America are doing to help win the war, but they're doing their share just the same.

Paralleling the work and organizations of white women in the Southern branches of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defenses, the colored women are keeping even, and in some instances a jump or two ahead of the procession.

"The colored women," said a member of the National Defense Council's Woman's Committee, "are valuable members of the women's army of America.

"They too, have their men in the war and are anxious and well able to do their part. They work under their own leaders and often have their own units. Tennessee is planning to organize the entire state in separate units and to encourage them to train for nursing.

"Colored teachers in Maryland are giving of the time that they have usually taken for much needed rest to do volunteer work and the state chairman including publicity reports that too much praise cannot be given to their devotion and patriotism.

"In New Orleans a Negro woman lectures to other women cooks of the community on the value of wheat substitutes, and they have classes in food conservation in the municipal kitchen.

"Florida finds the co-operation of the colored people particularly valuable in the case of food conservation. In that state they are highly organized under a separate chairman of their own, who has her own organizer, and they have units all over the state. Given responsibility and a chance to co-operate, they are immensely loyal and valuable to the work.

"Maryland has a colored field secretary, who has been visiting the colored girls working at Camp Meade, and reports good conditions. She has established binding relations with all the workers and is

keeping a record of them up to date.

"In Amelia, Maryland, the Amelia Current Opinion Club, composed of prominent colored women of that city, has taken up the study of food. In many counties, the women are raising money to get wool for sweaters, and also to make comfort kits for men drafted from their counties.

A chairman has been appointed in Georgia, who is organizing the colored women of that state.

"It was a great step in Louisville when the colored women were asked to form one unit of the food conservation parade, in recognition of their already faithful work in handling regimental work.

THE WELFARE LEAGUE.

The Welfare League is an organization connected with the 367th Infantry, with the avowed intention to "See Them Through." Among its objects are enumerated the following:

1. To help supply the needs of the Regiment, including the providing of amusements, recreation, and comfort for the members thereof, endeavoring in every way to make them happy and contented, thus helping to make them efficient soldiers and better men.
2. To create and foster pride in the history of the colored race, and in the traditions of our country, thereby stimulating their patriotism and increasing their Americanism, and thus making of them better citizens.
3. To assist the dependent members of families of men of the Regiment that are in need of help.
4. To continue looking after the welfare and interests of the regiment from this end of the line after the command leaves for France, endeavoring, among other things, to keep the members of the Regiment in touch with the Land for which they are fighting.

These aims all sound laudable enough and deserving the wholehearted efforts of any organization devoted to race welfare. If any exception could be taken to any part of the announcement it might be to the suggestion made in the second paragraph, as to "stimulating their patriotism and increasing their Americanism." Despite the most adverse conditions and all kinds of discouragement, the quali-

ties of patriotism and Americanism have ever shone uppermost in the conduct of the Negro, both as citizen and soldier.

What is needed in behalf of the Negro is not so much the stimulation and increase of these qualities, as a fitting recognition of them on the part of the nation at large and its governmental representatives.

NASHVILLE, TENN. BANNER
MARCH 31, 1918

Appeal to Servants

A meeting of colored cooks, butlers and waitresses has been arranged in Jacksonville, Fla., at the suggestion of the department of food administration of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense. This mass-meeting of household employes took place March 26, the evening after an address which Dr. Anna Howard Shaw made in that city. According to Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, the lesson most needed is that food conservation is a matter of patriotic duty and "that it is not ignominious to save."

The woman's committee at Washington says:

"In the North the food administration has already held a number of such meetings, with conspicuous success, but there general patriotic rallies were needed to combat the pro-German propaganda. In the South the household domestics are loyal to start with, and the obstacles to conservation that principally needs to be overcome among them is their tendency to respect what is lavish and to consider all saving as 'stingy.'

"The Southern programs include addresses from men of local prominence and an address from a speaker sent down from the food administration, who exhibits the two moving pictures that have been prepared for this purpose. One of these portrays the need of conserving food and the use of substitutes. The other shows the troubles of an old darkey cook in learning food conservation. There will also be music, including singing by the Negroes.

"Similar meetings will probably take place in Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee and other Southern states."

SOUTH CAROLINA S. C. STATE

JANUARY 12, 1918

As to Negro Notaries.

With the opinion of Attorney General Peckham that notaries public would be unpatriotic in requiring fees for affidavits of registrants to support information in questionnaires, there will be general agreement. This service the notaries might perform fully and gladly for their country.

If, however, the "Reform" contention that no negro, regardless of his qualifications of character and education, should in any case be appointed a notary public is to be upheld, heavy burden is laid upon the white notaries. More negroes than whites in South Carolina are subject to the selective draft and many thousands of affidavits will be offered by them. "Reform" does not deny that negroes should serve in the army as enlisted men and as corporals and sergeants, but it sets up that a negro lawyer, doctor or school teacher should never be allowed to attest the oath of a negro soldier.

The Negro's Opportunity in the Present Crisis

By the Rev. E. W. Coberth, of the Gilbert Presbyterian Church,
Wilmington, Del.

WILMINGTON DEL JOURNAL
MAY 2 1918

About three hundred years ago human slavery, the most degrading form of tyranny known to civilization, began on the American continent. It was greed and avarice unhindered that tore our forebears from their ancestral home. With all the disadvantages that accompanied slavery in America it certainly was an advantage over and a step far in advance of the primitive barbaric customs of our African ancestors. In America our ancestors were in the closest contact with civilization and Christianity—at least with the best that could be found here at that time. Even in this crude form it was a vast improvement over tribal strifes and selfishness.

Here our domestication and education began. The English language, pugnacious with Christian ideas and thoughts, has so permanently supplanted the pagan dialect that today no American negro knows a single word of it. All these were a blessing in disguise for us. The Indian was already here when the white man came. He was well nigh impervious to civilization and as a consequence has almost perished from the land. We were sufficiently inquisitive and docile to imbibe the best in the existing civilization and Christianity for as ever only the fittest whites could own or hire slaves.

There was much harshness and cruelty in the system. True civilization will always hold the system as a plague spot on humanity but there were many masters who were humane and considerate in the treatment of their slaves.

When we were finally emancipated we were still subjected to the disadvantages that are the common heritage of any people that are forcibly freed. We frankly and candidly admit that we are seriously handicapped in the race of life even now. When we would gladly forget all injustice and mob violence our minds are refreshed almost every week with gruesome scenes that beggar description, which still mar our fair land. We know that there are true hearted loyal Americans of both races who are doing all that is in their power to put an end to this inhuman and wanton brutality.

The melting pot has hither found us too refractory for fusion. Its fire, like the fire of Nebuchadnezzar's furnace, has of late become seven times hotter than it was wont to be heated and we are being fused into and with the Allied peoples that are fighting to make the world safe for democracy and to bring out of the world's conflagration a democracy that shall be safe for a renovated world. We are too loyal and true

to American ideals, too patriotic and large souled to hate any living mortal for deeds done by their ancestors to ours in past years when men's sense of justice and right was not so keenly alive as it is today. Only the small deformed soul can hate a fellow-man. We will not let any domestic discontent deter us from opposing to the uttermost a cruel and inhuman foe that seeks to wipe out with the besome destruction all that is richest and dearest in our American life and ideals. Let us not forget that we are not citizens of Africa, but of America. We are among the truest and most loyal citizens. Every one of us, without a single exception, believe that all men are born free and equal and have an inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Every Negro believes this with all of his heart, and should feel that whether he goes to war or buys Liberty Bonds with his small earnings, whether he helps in busy hum of the mill and factory, or honestly tills the soil to produce more food, he is doing his bit to actualize the great ideals upon which our nation was founded. These are the things we have always stood for. This is the task to which we dedicate our lives. This is really the first chance we have ever had to strike down the tyranny of which we have so long been the helpless and unfortunate victims. We know, as few other people on earth know, what it is to be oppressed. This is the first time in history that all the liberty loving people of the earth have joined themselves together to drive tyranny and oppression from the face of the globe. It is a privilege to be numbered with them.

We cannot come into our own until the obstacles to the upward march of humanity are removed. The privilege has come to us at last to take a part not only in our own deliverance, but in the deliverance of all the oppressed peoples of the world. We who have so keenly felt it ought to be able to strike the hardest blows for its destruction. Nobler tasks were never laid upon any people. I do not believe that the Negro will be recreant to this task nor untrue to the trust that is reposed in him.

"We were true and fearless at San Juan Hill,
Give us a chance and we'll get Kaiser Bill."

We are providentially and peculiarly prepared to do our part in the present crisis. Our loyalty and patriotism have not been questioned; our skin is our passport to any part of any ammunition plant. When it comes to toils and hardships and to a wholesale "roughing it," we are to the manner born. Most of us have an innate optimism before which despair vanishes. We delight to

be Uncle Sam's soldier boys. Our soldiers are nearest to our hearts; we are proud of them. If you want to see how proud we are of them, let a few of them go on the street with martial music and you will see how many of us will quit our job for the time being. We have followed the flag around the globe and today are ready to follow it with more zeal than ever, because it leads in the path of freedom for all people for all time.

We are born Hooverites. We have always known what it means to cut our loaf in two and to live on plain, simple food. Those of us who have been successful in accumulating a little of this world's goods did it on the Hoover plan. As true American citizens it becomes us to Hooverize a little more rigidly that sufficient food might be saved for the soldiers in the trenches and for civilians whose fields have been made desolate and barren by the war.

This is a fight that means much to us as a race. In it we have all things to lose or all things to gain. This is the time for united America to lead the world into a larger freedom. Let us see to it that designing demagogues do not mislead with any phase of partisan politics. We owe no political party anything. We worked at hard and exacting manual toil for the Democratic party for about two hundred years. We have voted for the Republican party at its own bidding for almost fifty years. We have paid them both to the fullest measure with interest. The time is long overdue when we should come to the consciousness that we are American citizens. The time is at hand for us to give the best that is in us. The cause for which we are called upon to fight is the noblest that can be espoused by any people. Be it said to our lasting credit that we have never willingly fought for, nor given aid and comfort to any cause that has not proven to be for the progress of justice, freedom and humanity.

We know no other country than America. We know no other institutions than hers. We owe all that we have and are to America. We have had a part in her development and we shall have a larger and an increasing share in her destiny. This is truly a rare privilege that has come to us to fight the good fight of faith and courage for democracy and for Uncle Sam. With the voice and heart of one man we say to him as Ruth said to Naomi: Intreat me not to leave thee or to turn from following after thee, for whither thou goest I will go, and where thou lodgest I will lodge. Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God. Where thou diest will I die and there be buried. The Lord do so to me, and more also if aught but death part thee and me."

In the fullest sense America is our home. We were born here. We inherited her civilization and the refining and uplifting influences of her institutions. We did not come into these by the long and tedious process of trial and error; we sprang full fledged and

Topic: "Christian Duty and Privilege; Conduct in the Home and School." Eph. 6: 1-9; Mark 5: 19, written by Mrs. Samuel M. Rolph.

"The following startling statement was made to me recently by a Christian trained nurse: 'I have almost lost all faith in mankind and am almost persuaded that there are no Christians. After living in the homes of some of the people whom I have always regarded as model types of Christians, I have learned that they are not in their homes what they appear to the world.'

What could be said of your home life? Are you a Christian in your home? The trouble with most of us is that we act and conduct ourselves in church and Sunday school on Sunday as we believe Christ would have us and then forget Him in our homes and allow the baser self to assert itself in unkind words, thoughtlessness, selfishness, anger and disobedience.

Love should be the foundation upon which every home is built and Christ the chief guest at all times.

Our first duty is to our parents. Honor thy father and thy mother, is as Paul says, the first commandment with a promise. To honor is to love and it is our privilege to serve those we love, forgetting self.

The glory of life is

To love—not to be loved,

To give—not to get,

To serve—not to be served.

What are you doing to make your home a cheerful and enjoyable one? All of us have responsibilities in regard to the home, and we either help make it attractive or spoil its lovable atmosphere by our unchristian actions. Is your home a place where the family want to spend their evenings or do they seek their pleasures elsewhere?

The family is the center of Christian work. Many families, in perfect union, harmony, and love, under one head—the Christ, inspired by one purpose is the best way to advance the work of the kingdom of God.

And those who are in school must never forget that Christ is always present in the schoolroom and watches their every action. We must be honest and fair in all our work and remember that we are in training, and to practice deception and unfairness will ruin our future lives. We must have a careful regard for the rights of our fellow students, treating them at all times with love and courtesy, giving the right kind of help when we can, and speaking words of encouragement. Many true and lasting friendships are formed in school and what is more comforting and gives more real pleasure than the friend who sticketh closer than a brother.

Paul has given us a precious promise in the eighth verse of our lesson: "Whatsoever good thing any man doeth, the same shall he receive of the Lord." Just so much as we give to others, that will the Lord pour out to us.

Principally I have been speaking in a general way. Now, why not take this subject to our immediate selves—yourself, myself. If a casual person coming in a home can see our defects, they

are certainly deep and grievous in the sight of the Lord, and we need so to conduct ourselves in the home and school that we show forth by our living we have learned of Christ and are walking with Him."

NEGRO WOMEN IN SOUTH AID WAR

CLAUDE T. JOURNAL
JANUARY 12, 1918

Washington, Jan. 11.—No one has paid much attention to what the negro "mammies" and educated black women of America are doing to help win the war, but they're doing their share, just the same.

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SYRACUSE N. Y. JOURNAL
MARCH 30, 1918

Help Win War.

Mayor Walter R. Stone promised municipal support to the Syracuse branch of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People in the assembly hall of the Court House last evening before a large gathering of this organization. Various phases of the war were discussed throughout the evening and Dr. William E. DuBois, editor of the Crisis, a New York publication, stated that this was a universal struggle for industrial democracy, being the duty of the negro to assist in bringing the war to a prompt and successful close. Dr. DuBois continued that the world is too small for any one race to stay without for it is not the war of a people but of the entire industrial world.

White Preacher Is Held

For Seditious Speeches to

Negroes; Has "Pen" Record

Constitution 2-43-18
Albany, Ga., February 12. (Special.)

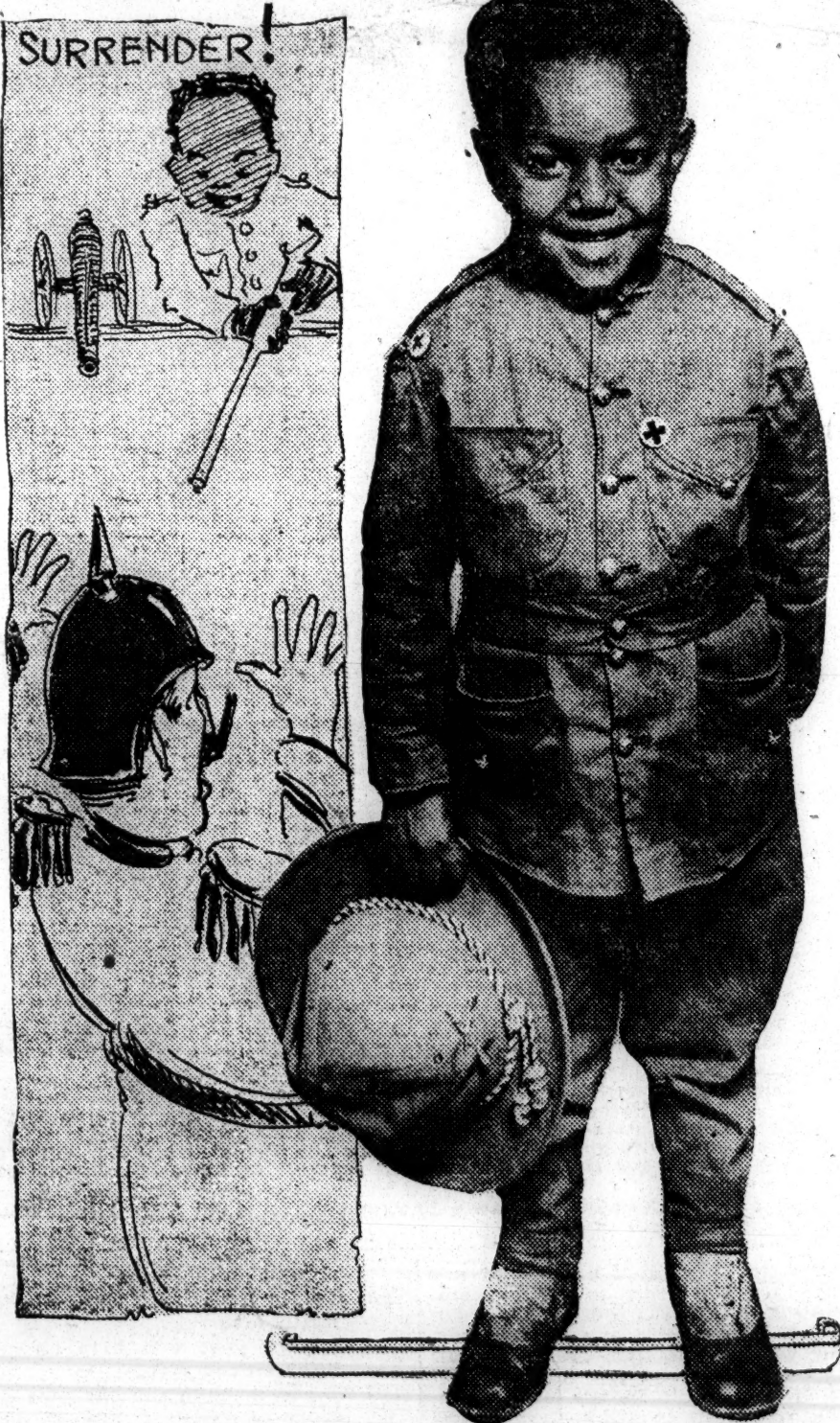
After hearing a number of witnesses who testified against W. A. Easeman, an itinerant preacher, United States Commissioner George F. Whiten has ordered the prisoner held in \$1,000 bail to answer a charge of interfering with military operations through seditious utterances.

Easeman, a white man, has been preaching to audiences composed largely of negroes. Witnesses testified that he told them this is a white man's war and that negroes should refuse to have anything to do with it. One of the witnesses was an enlisted man of the army, who testified that he called Easeman down in the midst of a street meeting for some of the things he said. One witness said Easeman told a negro audience that black were better than white men through having more religion.

Easeman's attitude was defiant and toward the close of the hearing he refused to answer questions. He has not yet furnished bond. He admits that he has served several penitentiary terms.

Lad of 4 Wants to Fight Kaiser

PORTLAND ORE EVE TELEGRAPH
JANUARY 3, 1918



George Edward Cannady.

Although George Edward Cannady is but 4 years old, he's perfectly certain that he wants to be a real soldier in spite of the fact that the United States army is not accepting volunteers at his age this year. When asked what he was going to do now that his mother had equipped him with his fighting man's uniform, he promptly replied:

"I'm going to be a soldier for Uncle Sam."

"And what are you going to do then?"

"I'm going to fight the kaiser."

"Hooverizing" is a common word in

his vocabulary and he knows why his mother is practicing it in the home.

"I'm going to eat less candy so that the soldiers can have all the sugar they want," lisped out the future warrior yesterday.

George Edward is the son of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Cannady, owners and publishers of the Advocate, the publication of the colored people of the state. The lad won the first prize in the "motorcycle" division of the recent Rose Festival parade.

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Negro Soldiers at the Front.

A Negro was the first to carry the American flag to the firing line in this war, Gov. Whitman declared at the dedication of the new Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. building for colored men, and he proceeded to pay tribute to the soldierly qualities of the men of this race. The numerous instances of conspicuous valor on the part of the Negro that have lately been reported in the news of the day are fully in keeping with his military traditions. "The colored troops fought nobly" in the Civil War and they sustained their reputation as soldiers in our war with Spain. In a notable encounter in Cuba the colored troopers saved the day, even though the full meed of credit has never yet been accorded their exploit. And now in France they are proving their mettle anew. The sons and grandsons of the fighters in those other wars are making the name of Negro synonymous with dash and daring, combined with extraordinary powers of physical endurance. Of the deeds which have won for two American Negro soldiers the coveted cross of war, a French general has written: "The American report is too modest. As a result of oral information furnished to me, it appears that the blacks were extremely brave, and this little combat does honor to the Americans."

It is apparent that this war is going to mean a tremendous moral, mental and physical uplift for American manhood in general. With the coming of peace a new and higher standard of efficiency in every department of endeavor will be established. This benefit will be experienced by no class to a greater extent than by our Negro citizens. In addition the democratizing influence of the war will help in the solution of the so-called Negro problem. Having once more risen to a great national emergency and proved his patriotism, the Negro should be able to secure that full measure of justice which the southern section of our country so long has withheld from him.